

WASHINGTON.
Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong,
our Country."
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1838.
OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY
WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.
EDITED BY
H. J. BRENT & DR. T. D. JONES.

TO NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:
Fellow-Citizens: I am directed, by the President and
Council of the Native American Association of the United
States at Washington City, to invite you to form in the
different counties and cities of the several States, auxiliary
Native Associations to be united with this cause.

I am also instructed to call your attention to the necessity
of authorizing a committee of such of those societies
as may be formed, to prepare, in your name, memorials
to Congress; to be presented at the early part of the en-
suing session, praying for a repeal of the laws of natural-
ization.

Your fellow-countryman,
HENRY J. BRENT,
Corresponding Secy. of the Native Am.
Association of the U. S., Wash. City.

WE call the especial attention of our readers to the
communication of "A Democrat," in another column.—
It is of the deepest interest, and is both sound in its views
and convincing in its arguments. We shall give another
from the same writer in our next number.

NATIVE AMERICANISM.

What is it? What do we mean by the Native
American party? We are frequently called upon
to answer these questions as though our principles
and our objects were not as well understood
as any other thing about which men daily con-
verse. We mean by Native Americans, to dis-
tinguish the citizens of this country who were
born in it, who have grown or are growing up in
it, from those who were born in a foreign coun-
try. This is the first, the grand distinction. We
maintain their paramount right to think and act
for this country in all things pertaining to the ad-
mission of others to a participation in their po-
litical rights. But in doing this, we do not in
the slightest degree mean to impinge the rights of
those who, upon our invitation, have become
part of our body politic. That however is a grant
by us—ours is the inheritance. We, the right-
ful possessors, have extended that to them as a
bounty. We mean to deny their right so to ex-
tend that invitation, as to enable them and their
abettors to wrest from us that which we have
heretofore yielded of our own motion. The Indian
was, it is true, the original proprietor. He re-
ceived our ancestors, and gave them shelter and a
welcome. But he gave them only the means to
live. He never brought them into his wigwam,
or sat them down at his council fires. We have
done both—all that the Indian gave, and more than
he ever conceded. Our ancestors multiplied, in-
creased, and drove back the Indian from the fertile
shore to the bleak and desolate mountain. We re-
gret it—we sometimes lament the necessity—
and at others condemn the violence which forced
the savage to yield to the Anglo Saxon, whose
march has ever been onward, for hundreds of
years.

Now, we intend, if possible, to awaken this
country, to a like evil, which is by degrees grow-
ing up among us, and to stop, while it is not yet
too late, that increase and multiplication which,
unchecked, will sooner or later compel us to
tread the paths which the Indian has trodden be-
fore us. Or what is no less to be dreaded, to
break up our council fires, and pull down the
glorious fabric of laws, manners, customs, and
habits, by the influence of which we have become
what we are. This is Native Americanism. We
do not mean to turn, or to look back, till we have
fairly, and by the voice of the People, modified
essentially the laws of naturalization. To the op-
pressed and the persecuted, we will offer an asy-
lum—to the honest and industrious, employment
and the means of wealth, protection, peace, and
plenty—equal laws and equal protection; but it
must be laws created by us—protection afforded
and guaranteed by us. We must not have our
halls of legislation or our courts of justice dis-
tinguished like Babel of old, by a confusion of
tongues; but those laws must be framed and ex-
pounded by men speaking the language in which
they are to be expressed. We will not be con-
tent till the native citizen, and he alone, shall
have the right to make laws for the native and the
foreigner.

But who are these who thus daily sneeringly
point to the Native American? They tell us they
too are Native Americans. Be it so. What
then? We quarrel not with you because you do
not see and feel as we do. We may and do la-
ment that we two are not of one mind. But they
sometimes tell us they are foreigners by birth,
and yet are as good and intelligent citizens, and
warm patriots, and understand the frame of our
government quite as well, and have just as much
right to interfere in the affairs of the country as if
they had been born here. Be it so. We ask
you how you came here, by what right you in-
terfere in our affairs? They show us their pa-
pers. Papers! Why, gentlemen, we are glad to
see you—most of you at least; but papers are
never shown to us by Native Americans. There
then must be some difference between us. Some
one, or some authority, must have granted you
those papers. Who was it?

Now, we are not surprised that these gentlemen
should feel as they do, because we think they do
not consider. We will not impugn their motives,
because many of them, most of them, believe they
are right. We ask them to reflect—and, if cer-
tain conditions have heretofore been imposed upon
them for wise purposes, we ask them why they
are so sensitive, when we propose to put further

restrictions—not upon them or their children—
but upon those who are yet to come? We think
we see a future pregnant with evil—they cannot
see it. It is natural, nay, we are not quite sure
that it is not praiseworthy in them to be blind to
this evil. It is natural, for the Deity has, for the
wisest and most beneficent purposes, implanted in
our hearts attachments which extend to all
speaking a kindred tongue; and we are slow to get
rid of these attachments, and the prejudices with
which they are blended. We feel it ourselves—
we are not so unreasonable as to deny it to them.
All that we ask is, that we may be neither mis-
understood nor misrepresented in this matter. We
make no attack upon him who has sought the
protection of our laws—who is within the pale of
the sanctuary—we desire only to close the door
against those who are rushing to fill it to over-
flowing, till its walls burst asunder, and we be
crushed with them in one common ruin.

We observe in the New York papers an ac-
count of a mob which was raised on Sunday,
October 21st, in that city, to put down the in-
fidelity of Fanny Wright and her adherents. Every
man of good sense must go against mobs and law-
less outbreaks of every kind; and the lamentable
want of sound principles is proved by the occur-
rence of so many mobbing and lynching out-
rages as take place throughout the country. The
vile object on whom this mob intended to wreak
its vengeance, deserved all that she was threaten-
ed with, and all they could have inflicted upon
her, while the disgraceful attempt of inflicting the
merited punishment through the instrumentality
of a mob, made them deserve a similar fate. The
resentment was just, but the mode pursued to ap-
pease it, was wrong, and there is only one cir-
cumstance that affords the least mitigation of its
criminality—the moral sense was insulted by doc-
trines whose pernicious influence might involve
their families, their wives and daughters, in the
same disgrace which attaches to their defiled and
prostituted author, destroying those ties on
which the happiness of families depend. Thus
while the moral sense of the mob was very acute
on the one side in regard to female purity, on
the other it was dull in regard to the public peace.
This renegade lecturer is remotely, if not imme-
diately responsible for this outrage and all the
consequences, whatever they were or might have
been, against the peace and dignity of that com-
monwealth, and ought to be spurned as obnox-
ious to the social happiness and domestic peace
of the country.

Why is this execrable being accommodated
with a house by public authorities, incorporate
bodies, or private individuals? Whom are we to
look to as the guardians of the peace and morals
of the country, if not to those whose situation and
circumstances enable them to exert a salutary in-
fluence?

It is useless to ask why people go to hear her,
and by the sanction of their presence encourage
her practice and tolerate this nuisance, as this
question finds a ready answer in the old adage,
"Birds of a feather flock together."

We are very sure that all the respectability
and decency of the community disdain her and her
lectures; and we are as certain that none but the
profligate, the loose, the libertine, and abandoned
of either sex, encourage her, knowing who she is,
and what her character. In reference to females,
we speak unqualifiedly, and maintain that no
lady would suffer her approach, much less ap-
proach her.

We have spent more time on this theme, than
the despicable subject of it is worth, but less per-
haps than the good of society calls for. We close
our remarks for the present, however, by making
known the fact to our readers (for all do not know
it), with the wish of impressing it on their mem-
ory, that this same Fanny Wright—this antipode
of every thing just, virtuous or good—this base
****, is a foreigner, and that England bears the
disgrace of having produced this incarnation of
impiety.

INCREASE OF FOREIGN PAUPERS.

We publish below extracts from the late annual
report of the Mayor of New York, by which it
appears that the increase of foreign paupers in the
Poors-House of that City is at the rate of eighty-
eight per cent. per annum; or, in other words,
that while the number of poor among our own
countrymen increases yearly so as to add twelve
more to the burthen of public support, the foreign
stock adds eighty-eight! Now, suppose we were
to carry this out according to the regular propor-
tion which the foreign population bears to the ag-
gregate native citizens, we would find that eight-
twelfths of the former live upon the rest of us in
the form of either public or private mendicants,
or, for greater security, as convicts or culprits in
our jails and penitentiaries.

That this comparison will be offensive to the
pride of the foreign citizens, who are so fortunate
or so worthy, as not to belong to either of these
evil classes, is very probable; but it is neverthe-
less true, and if they intend to make this the
home of their lives, the grave of their bones, and
the land of their posterity, will merge present sen-
sibilities and old prejudices, in the good of the fu-
ture, they will, so far from discouraging our ef-
forts to prevent the curses of crimes and poverty
upon us, by their own countrymen, cry aloud,
that at length they are convinced we are right
in our career, and say God speed us in the work.
It is an idle declamation to say we oppose them
because of an uncharitable feeling towards stran-
gers. So far from it, many of us wound our own
feelings, when, for the good of the country, we
give pain to any one in attacking the general mul-
titude. Apart from the influence of crimes, deg-
radation, poverty, and the hereditary consequen-

ces of an ignorance nurtured through generations
in the classes of those who come to our shores,
there is a physical reason that prompts us to op-
pose them, and that is the great and increasing
cost of their maintenance. But a few years back
the whole population of paupers through the
Union was but twenty-nine thousand; while in
the last year, it had swelled to an army of one
hundred and twenty-five thousand; with a dire
tax for their support of more than three millions
of dollars. If we do not arrest this while we may,
the population must change conditions, and the
American people become beggars in their own
land, while the mendicants and outlaws of other
nations will be living upon the spoils of the change.

Your early and most serious examination of our
entire pauper system, and including the contemplated
removal of the Alms House to Blackwell's Island or
to Randall's Island, and the establishment of a Workhouse,
is daily becoming more necessary. It is believed that by
a laborious investigation, and upon consequent new ar-
rangements of the various departments, the enormous ex-
penses may be diminished, or at least prevented from be-
ing increased, except in a few absolutely unavoidable
cases. If the addition of numbers and cost of maintenance
are to go on progressively, as may be learned from the
following particulars has thus far been the case, many
years will not elapse before they will become a burthen
greater than the tax payers will submit to.

By a report from the Commissioners, it appears that
the number of inmates in the Alms House, including the
Hospitals and Long Island Farms, 8th September, 1837,
was
Number in the Bridewell 132
Do. Penitentiary 652
Making a total of 3,332
Foreigners 2,045
Native Americans 1,287 3,332

A similar statement of 10th Sept., 1836, is added,
in order to exhibit the increase. In one year, and to show
that eighty-eight per cent. of that increase are foreign-
ers
Number of inmates in Alms House, &c. 1,833
Do. do. Bridewell 91
Do. do. Penitentiary 403
Making a total of 2,327
Of these, there were foreigners 1,158
Native Americans, 1,169 2,327
Total number, 8th Sept., 1837, as above, 3,332
Do. 10th Sept., 1836, " 2,327

Increase in one year 1,005
Of this number there are foreigners 887

In giving these items, the Commissioners subjoin the
following:
"This exhibit, it is believed, justifies the demand for
increased 'Commutation fees,' and points to the necessity
of enforcing all laws touching the introduction of foreign
ers."

"It is to be noticed, also, that a considerable proportion
of the children, classed as natives, are born of foreign pa-
rents, shortly after arrival here."
On the 8th of May, instant, the number of persons in the
Alms House alone, was 1,342; of these 719 were fore-
igners. In the Hospital also, 135 persons, of whom 105
were foreigners. In the Lunatic Hall 179; of whom 110
were foreigners. Of the 713 children on the Long Island
Farms, 378 are of foreign birth. The number in Bridewell
well 124, and 73 of them foreigners. In the Penitentiary
621 persons, of which number 328 are foreigners; making
a total of 3,367; foreigners 1,666. And it must not be
forgotten, that a large amount of fuel, provisions and
money are distributed annually by the Commissioners, to
the poor and the needy, who remain at their homes; and
were it not for the poverty of the times, we should feel
much surprised that the Alms House should contain so
many inmates, when we recollect that our humane and
benevolent inhabitants also collect and distribute very
large amounts within the abodes of poverty and suffering;
that there are, moreover, an extensive City Hospi-
tal, Lunatic Asylum, a Seaman's Retreat, Sailor's Snug
Harbor, and nearly twenty other institutions for the cure
of the sick, and for the relief of the poor, the aged, the
blind, the deaf, the orphan, the juvenile delinquent, and
for the amelioration of suffering and misfortune of every
denomination.

It is certain that the Poor Laws, regarding this city, re-
quire revision. As they now are, New York is likely to
become the general rendezvous of beggars, paupers, va-
grants and mischievous persons. It is very natural that
they should prefer a place where, as they learn, charita-
ble support is most easily obtained; and that they should
practice deceptions upon a community where they sup-
pose they would be most likely to be successful.
It is particularly proper and expedient that the subject
be sifted, scrutinized, and every possible corrective ap-
plied. It is a prevailing opinion that the amount of
charges on this head may be, and at all events, should
be diminished.

Resistance to the combination of passenger agents, and
to the deceptions of those who assisted them, has relieved
our city from much expenditure in the support of paup-
ers, and the emigrants from fraud, oppression and suffer-
ing. Our proceedings opened the eyes and awakened
the sympathies of the people of Europe to the subject,
and meetings for relief and protection of emigrants were
held in several of her cities. Before the Common Coun-
cil of Liverpool, it was distinctly stated by Councillor
Shiel "that the system pursued by parties chartering ves-
sels in the town of Liverpool alone, for the conveyance of
poor people to America, was one fraught with evils scarcel-
y to be credited, if it were not capable of the clearest proof."
Our privileges are also abused by the arrival of passen-
gers of East India and other places, with the sole intent of
teaching New York clandestinely, and without comply-
ing with the laws passed for our protection. We rejoice
that our country should be the "Asylum of the oppressed,"
but we cannot be willing that a single city should, with-
out manly resistance, become a "conquered town." These
remarks are submitted with the view of showing the
propriety of inquiring whether it be not expedient to
make application to the Legislature for a revision of the
Laws, relative to relief and settlement of the poor.
A few months since, two armed vessels, of a nation in
alliance with the United States, visited our country; one
of them brought hither, and put on shore, without giving
bond or paying commutation, a man who had been pro-
nounced worthy of death; but who was relieved from that
punishment by the substitution of exile. If this preced-
ent pass without animadversion, it may be repeated. It
would therefore seem desirable that our representatives
in Congress should be requested to solicit the action of
the Government of the Union, in such form as to protect
our city from a like outrage upon our rights, our honor,
and our permanent tranquility.

The following is an extract from a well written
and interesting communication for the National
Intelligencer; in which the writer, after speaking
of himself in terms which attach less praise to
himself than we think he richly merits, gives a
favorable sketch of Scotland as to her intellectual
and moral worth. He then touches on Ireland,
and relates facts of which he was an eye witness,
and substantiates his statements by quotations
from other writers, which are embodied in the
extract.

We publish this not because it adds much that
is new to the matters of fact already known and
published weekly in the Native American, but be-
cause it multiplies authorities and confirms these
facts.

This able writer takes the just view, and ex-
presses the patriotic sentiment which sustain our
principles, and bear us out in our objects, as far as
they go.
In his closing paragraph he deprecates the
practice of permitting ignorant and irresponsible
foreigners to exercise the right of voting. He
charges upon this people the want of patriotism
and self-respect; who have, like traitors, "sold
the dearest rights of their native land," and suf-
fered England to make them slaves and beggars.
And, as if in view of the ruinous consequences

portended by the present state of things connect-
ed with this description of people, already too ex-
tensively incorporated into our community, he
asks the grave question, "are they not as likely
to commit the same errors here?"

The vile and disgraceful practice of bringing
to the polls large bands of these tattered, ignorant
foreigners, who have nothing at stake and are des-
titute of principle, for the unhallowed purpose of
securing an election by fraud upon the sacred
right of suffrage, ought to consign its perpetra-
tors to eternal infamy and contempt.

So far as the writer refers this practice to the
present administration, we, as the editor of neu-
tral paper, disavow it, because we do not person-
ally know it to be so. But we are sorry to say
that the necessary sanction of the administration
to various appointments to office under the Gov-
ernment, an evil equally to be condemned, gives
too much reason for believing the charge.

"Let us now take a glance at Ireland, the country so
famed for fertility of soil, so fruitful in animal and
vegetable propagation. The intelligent traveller, from whom
we are about to quote, perhaps the best informed of all
others on the particular situation of this country, says:

"I, Henry David Inglis, acting under no superior or-
ders, holding no Government commission; with no
and to serve no party to please; hoping for no patronage,
and fearing no censure; and with no other view than
the establishment of truth; having just completed a jour-
ney throughout Ireland, and having minutely examined
and inquired into the condition of the People of that coun-
try, do humbly report—that the destitute, infirm, and
aged form a large body of the population of the cities and
villages of Ireland; that, in the judgment of
those best qualified to know the truth, three-fourths
of their number die through the effects of destitution,
either by the decay of nature accelerated, or through dis-
ease induced, by scanty and unwholesome food, or else
by the attacks of epidemics, rendered more fatal from the
same causes; that the present condition of this large class
is shocking for humanity to contemplate, and beyond the
efforts of private beneficence to relieve, and is a reproach
to any civilized and Christian country."

The ingenious and spirited writer whom we take the
liberty to quote from, in reply to the above, says—
"A Christian country, dare he say? posterity will doubt
it! There is no such picture as this of a permanent state
of national existence to be found in any authentic history,
ancient or modern, Christian or Pagan. We shall search
the volumes of the most accredited travellers in Russia,
Turkey, or India, and find no description of a people
that is not enviable in comparison with the state of mil-
lions of our fellow-subjects in Ireland. The natives of
Moldavia and Wallachia, the provinces have been the
battle field for Turks and Christians for centuries, are
now living in happiness and plenty, when compared with
the fate of the inhabitants of a country that has known
no other invader but England."

The scribbler of these hasty fragments, while on a six
months' visit to Dublin in the year 1830, had an opportu-
nity of personally satisfying his own curiosity as to the
then existing state of things in that populous city. The
scene left on my mind such deep impressions, that me-
mory wants but little prompting to bring the whole pic-
ture, in all its glaring deformities, before my eyes. That
which first attracted my notice was the vast difference
between the very poor and the very rich. The poor had
all the appearance of extreme wretchedness, with all the
vices and immoral habits attending such a state of degra-
dation. The rich, on the other hand, had the appearance
of extravagance and unrestrained licentiousness, not un-
like the *lascivious power* in every other country. Republi-
can America was *accepted*; looking down with disrespect
on the humbler and more useful class, treating them as
tools only fitting to serve their ends at elections, fight
their battles, and pave their way to power.

But that which excited my astonishment most of all
was, on beholding the vast quantities of provisions shipped
daily and hourly from the quay—bullocks, pigs, sheep,
butter, eggs, &c.—to England and Scotland; in greater
abundance from the far-famed island of productivity,
the land of plenty. Yet, on casting one's eyes around
him, starvation stared him in the face—men, women, and
children in rags and wretchedness, begging for God's
sake to give them a half penny to buy bread for them-
selves and their starving children, who, to all appearance,
were actually in the situation they described. I envy
not him who can look on such scenes with cold indif-
ference, without being moved, or having his mind thrown
into a train of melancholy thought on seeing what privations
human nature is doomed to suffer in this life, through
nothing under Heaven but ignorance.

The spirit that can submit to such a state of degrada-
tion and thralldom is destitute of every principle of virtue,
benevolence, and patriotism; submitting tamely to be
ransacked, robbed, and plundered by the nobles of their
country in co-operation with those of England; the bow-
els of society torn out by party feuds and factions. While
a spectator of such scenes, I could have cheerfully in-
voked some genius to have fired their minds, and to have
with the feeling that then glowed within me, (and that
recollection is not yet extinguished,) to have instantly re-
pressed those worst of grievances, a bare back and hungry
belly. But alas! all words were vain and idle with such
a people. Locked in the dark dungeons of eternal night,
slumbering in the cold and frozen regions of barbarian
ignorance, superstition and slavery—were they not so,
what might not the lovers of justice in every country have
expected from the hands of Irishmen under the heart-
stirring eloquence of Grattan, Curran, and the unfortu-
nate Emmet?

The patriotic and pathetic appeals of Mr. Shiel and
Mr. O'Connell have had but little effect on the great bo-
dy of their countrymen both at home and abroad; the lat-
ter gentleman I have heard shamefully abused, not only
by his countrymen in the United States, but by men in
every respect incapable of comprehending any thing as
regards the future happiness of their country, beyond
that of orange, ribbon, and ribbon, &c.
Yet, these are the men that are marched under the
banners of the present Administration in this country, in
hundreds and tens of hundreds, to secure a majority of
voters at each succeeding election; men who have sold
the dearest rights of their native land; who have suffered
England to make slaves and beggars of their wives and
daughters, and menial servants of their sons. Are they
not as likely to commit the same errors here as they have
heretofore, through their ignorance? I say this not out of
any feeling of disrespect, but out of an ardent desire for
the future destinies of them and the land of their adoption.
Every individual, whether employed in wielding the
spade or the shovel, in making canals or railroads, or the
more effeminate occupation of wielding the gray goose
quill under the eye of the Executive—I say that he should,
by his moral integrity and his improved understanding,
show that he is worthy of the great responsibility of a
vote, and that he is worthy of becoming a citizen of a
great, powerful, and mighty nation."

Shreds from the *Mazins and Principles of a Cobbler*.

The remaining six state prisoners in Upper
Canada, who were condemned and under sen-
tence for execution on the first instant, have had
their sentences commuted by the Lieut. Governor,
Sir Geo. Arthur, into transportation to one of the
British penal colonies.—*Md. Jour.*

The Rev. AUGUSTUS WESTER will preach
in the Methodist Protestant Church, 9th street, to-morrow
morning at the usual hour. Nov. 3.

FRENCH MERINOS.—100 pieces French Merinos,
very cheap, just opened by
Nov. 3. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

MORUS MULICAULIS TREES.—The subscri-
ber has for sale a few thousand genuine *Morus*
Mulicaulis Trees, well grown and of mature wood. Those
wishing to purchase are desired to make early applica-
tion.
Nov. 3. FLODARDO HOWARD,
near Seven Buildings.

WE HAVE TO-DAY OPENED—
300 pairs very heavy French Blankets from 9-4 to
13-4.
Nov. 3. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

INGRAIN CARPETING.—2,000 yards Ingrain Car-
peting
50 very handsome tufted Rugs, just received by
Nov. 3. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned wishes to dispose of
a lot of Lumber, situated at the corner of G
street north and 19th street west, fronting fifty feet on
the former, and one hundred and eighty-three feet on the
latter. To those engaged in the Public Departments,
who may desire to build, this Property, from its locality,
is well worthy of attention. For further information, the
undersigned may be called on at the Globe Office.
Oct. 27—31 GERARD STITH.

THOMAS C. WILSON.

KEEPS at his Stable, near the corner of Third street,
week, or for any longer period. His terms are in strict
compliance with the law of the Corporation, and his hacks
driven by careful obliging drivers. A person will always
be found at the stable to receive orders, and directions
left will be cheerfully and promptly attended to. Fam-
ilies wishing to ride in the morning or evening can always
be accommodated by making early application.
T. C. Wilson has also for hire, a one-horse New Jersey
buggy. The Buggy is covered. Gentlemen
wishing a first rate affair, are invited to call.
Sept. 29—17.

WE HAVE TO-DAY OPENED—

10 doz. Merino Shirts
12 do do Drawers
10 do do Lamb's wool Shirts
10 do do Drawers
Also,
8 doz. gentlemen's Buckskin Gloves, very superior
Lamb's wool and Merino Half hose
Satin and Bombasin Stockings, plain and trimmed
Spitalfields and Bandanna Silk Hdkfs.
To which we invite the attention of purchasers.
Oct. 8. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.—The sub-

scriber has completed his stock of Fall and Winter
Dry Goods by the following additions—
50 pieces black, brown, blue, invisible green, and
Adelaide cloth
30 do. well assorted plain cassimeres
20 do. Victoria and other fancy cassimeres
100 do. blue, brown, mixed, and striped cassinets
10 do. Kentucky jeans
100 do. 6-4 English and French merinoes
50 do. Circassians and bombazines
10 do. 5-4 French bombasin
A few pieces of the splendid damask do.
20 do. elegant figured silks
20 do. plain poul de soies and gros de naps
10 do. superior black Italian lustrings
5 do. black apron silks
150 do. French and English Chintzes
50 do. white and colored flannels
100 do. bleached, brown, and colored Canton do.
50 do. Irish linens
15 do. 6-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Irish and Russia table dia-
pers
50 do. birdseye, huckaback, and Russia towelling do.
150 do. heavy tickings
50 do. penitentiary plaids and linseys
30 do. cotton checks, all qualities
100 pairs rose, Mackinaw, and point blankets
6,000 yards cheap calicoes
200 dozen silk, cotton, worsted, lamb's wool, and Cash-
mere hosiery
A small lot of splendid chenille shawls
12 dozen merino, Cashmere, Thibet, and blank-
et shawls
10 do. fancy silk and gauze handkerchiefs
Also, figured and plain bouzine and Swiss muslins
Plaid Swiss and cambric muslins, merinos, silk velvets,
Cassimeres; also, variety of Cut Velvet, Satin, and
other Vestings, all of which he will make to order, in
the most fashionable manner, and on the most reasonable
terms, as they have been purchased in the Northern cities
very low. He has also a variety of Stocks, Gloves, &c.
The subscriber feels thankful for the very liberal pa-
tronage he has received, and flatters himself he shall have
a continuance of the same.
JAMES B. CLARKE,
No. 2 from 8th street, Centre Market Square.
Oct 6—6t

A CARD.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention
of his friends, and the Public generally, to his stock
of new and fashionable Goods, suitable for gentlemen's
wear, consisting of the best wool-dyed and wadded Cloths
and Cassimeres; also, variety of Cut Velvet, Satin, and
other Vestings, all of which he will make to order, in
the most fashionable manner, and on the most reasonable
terms, as they have been purchased in the Northern cities
very low. He has also a variety of Stocks, Gloves, &c.
The subscriber feels thankful for the very liberal pa-
tronage he has received, and flatters himself he shall have
a continuance of the same.
R. W. BATES,
Two doors West of the Seven Buildings.
Oct. 6—6t

HIGHLY VALUABLE LOTS for sale in the city of
Washington, D. C. Lots No. 15, 16 and 17, in square
No. 533, contains 15,929 1-2 square feet—situate on 4-1-2
street, opposite the Masonic Hall, and north D street,
opposite the eastern wing of the City Hall and Court-
rooms, running thence, on the Louisiana Avenue, to the
three story house occupied by Mr. John McCleod. In
the rear of these lots there is a public alley 24 feet in
width. The ground may be laid off for eight building
lots, each with a front of 4 feet. Their location is well
calculated for the erection of a law, or large board-
ing-house, fronting the Court House, and near the
Office of the Mayor, the City and County Registers, and
the Patent Office. All equi-distant from the Capitol and
President's House. As to the neighborhood of these
lots, there is none more healthy and respectable in the
city. To suit a purchaser, or purchasers, the property
will be sold in parcels, or in the whole. As respects the
title to them (which can be clearly and satisfactorily ex-
plained), and the price and terms of the sale, liberal and
accommodating—reference is respectfully made to Col.
Wm. Brent, Clerk of Washington County, D. C., at his
office for particulars.
Oct 6—4t

HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE-ROOMS, on Penn
sylvania Avenue, near 4-2 street.—BOTELER &
DONN have just opened their Fall Stock of house-
furnishing Goods, consisting of almost every article used
in genteel housekeeping. They have added to their stock
this season a handsome assortment of plated goods, such
as—
Salvers, Castors, Baskets, Urns, Candlesticks, Snuffers
and Trays; which have been selected with unusual
care.

Also, very superior English and Philadelphia Astral
and Mantel Lamps, of superior workmanship; all
warranted in good order.
They have, also, a handsome assortment of Curtain
Bands, Pins, Cornices, and Poles; which, together
with their large stock of Looking Glasses, Cabinet
Ware, Mattresses, Beds, and Bedsteads, Crockery,
Glass and China Ware, renders their stock more ex-
tensive than in any other establishment of the kind
in the District; to which they would respectfully in-
vite the attention of persons furnishing.
They have also just received from New York a hand-
some assortment of Curled Maple Parlor Chairs.
N. B.—They still continue to manufacture Chairs of
every description.
P. S.—Looking-Glass Plates of various sizes.
Oct 6—4t

AN EVENING-SCHOOL—English Grammar, Arith-
metic, and Penmanship being taught, was opened
on the 13th instant, by a Student of Columbia College,
at Mr. Fill's City Academy, second story, two doors south
of the City Postoffice.
The patronage of apprentices and young men generally
is respectfully solicited.
Sept. 15—17.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD,
TRANSPORTATION DEPT.
December 13, 1837.

It is respectfully known that merchandise or
other commodities received at this Depot, for delivery
in this city, or to be forwarded to Baltimore, or to points
on the line of the road, will hereafter be subject to the
following regulations, of which those interested will
please take notice:

1st. The freight and charges on all goods consigned to
individuals in this city or its vicinity must be paid before
their removal from the Depot.
2d. Commodities offered for transportation must be dis-
tinctly marked, and be accompanied by a list, in dupli-
cate, of the number and description of packages to be for-
warded, the name of the consignee, and of the party for-
warding the same, otherwise they cannot be received.
The Company will not be responsible for damages
arising from leakage or breakage, nor will they be re-
sponsible for damages alleged to have been received by
any goods or commodities transported by them, unless
the claim shall be made before the removal of the goods
from the Depot. Further, if goods which shall have
been transported on this road be not received or taken
away by their consignors or owners, on the day of their
arrival at the Depot, the Company will not be responsi-
ble for or pay any claims for loss or damage which may
be sustained by such goods; in other words, if goods, as
above described, be permitted to remain in or on the cars
on the railway, or at the Depot, one or more nights after
their arrival, they will remain so at the exclusive risk of
the owners or consignors.
The hours for receiving and delivering goods will, un-
til further notice, be from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
By order, SAMUEL STETTINUS,
Oct. 13.